

advised that all food now available to voluntary agencies must be distributed to the needy abroad without requiring any form of recompense from them. This means, in effect, that these foods cannot be used to pay workers on public or private projects. Many voluntary agencies are interested in projects of a public-interest nature in the countries where they are operating, and they have suggested that the food from America might be used as a recompense to people who would work on such projects as building schools, small roads, drainage ditches, dikes and bridges. My bill would authorize such use of our donated foods.

In some areas of the world, our voluntary agencies have encountered difficulty in delivering our donated foods to needy people in a form readily usable. My bill would permit the use of part of the donated food to compensate persons for their work in processing the commodities into readily usable form.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that many Members of Congress will want to join me in implementing our Nation's food for peace efforts, by introducing or supporting legislation similar to my bill. I therefore, under unanimous consent, include the text of my bill at this point in the RECORD:

A BILL TO BROADEN THE PROVISIONS OF LAW GOVERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF OUR SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO THE NEEDY IN FOREIGN NATIONS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third sentence of section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C., sec. 1723) is amended by striking our "ports of entry abroad" and inserting in lieu thereof "points of entry into the nation where the commodities are to be used."

Sec. 2. Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C., sec. 1431) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "For the purpose of clause (4), food commodities shall be considered to be used in the assistance of needy persons if they are used (1) for recompensing persons employed in projects for the construction of public works which are constructed on a community effort basis, or (2) for compensating persons in the nation where the food commodities are to be used for processing such commodities into a more readily usable form."

Mr. Speaker, last year the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, headed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward E. Swannstrom, offered a moving statement to the House Committee on Agriculture reviewing the work of the churches and other voluntary agencies in distributing surplus food overseas.

The member churches and organizations participating in the council are as follows:

American Baptist Relief.
American Friends of Russian Freedom, Inc.
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
American Fund Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.

American Middle East Relief, Inc.
American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians—ANCHA.
American O.R.T. Federation, Inc.
American Relief for Poland, Inc.
Brethren Service Commission.
Catholic Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.
Church World Service, Inc., National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.
Coordinated Hungarian Relief, Inc.
General Council of the Assemblies of God, Foreign Service Committee.
Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
Hadassah Medical Relief Association, Inc.
Heifer Project, Inc.
International Rescue Committee, Inc.
Iran Foundation, Inc.
Lutheran Refugee Service, National Lutheran Council and the Church-Missouri Synod.
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
Mennonite Central Committee, Inc.
Near East Foundation.
Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc.
Salvation Army.
Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe, Inc.
Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc.
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
United Friends of the Needy and Displaced People of Yugoslavia, Inc.
United HIAS Service, Inc.
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.
United Seamen's Service, Inc.
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.
World Relief Commission of the National Association of Evangelicals.
World University Service.
Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.—Foreign Division.

Under unanimous consent, I include the council's testimony of July 29, 1959, at this point in the RECORD:

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE CONCERNING EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LAW 480, JULY 29, 1959

During the past 9 years, while surplus foods have been available for distribution, the voluntary agencies associated in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service have worked in 67 countries and areas of the world to confront with programs of aid, rescue, and rehabilitation an immensity of human need.

While in some places this need has shown significant decrease, in other large areas of the world it is not only still critical but is on the increase.

For example, as human suffering diminished in Western Europe it became intensified in areas such as north Africa and the Far East where new waves of refugees are testimony to the continuing unresolved crises in many sections of the world.

The voluntary agencies—both church related and secular—in addition to conducting programs of migration, of resettlement of refugees, of self-help and health building, have met the immediate problem of human hunger through large-scale feeding projects,

made possible largely through Public Law 480. In these programs besides their own purchased food supplies, the voluntary agencies have utilized in the past 9 years 3½ million tons of American surplus food products.

In all of their overseas programs, the primary aim of the people-to-people agencies is to express fraternal human concern for the welfare of peoples deprived of homes, often of governmental protection and of the opportunity to decide their own fate or to help themselves.

As they work side by side with the needy and dispossessed around the world, the agencies speak by deeds for the great majority of Americans, giving witness to the basic international concern of the American people—to build peace—by reaching out a helping hand to the less fortunate members of the family of man.

Concerning the subject of this hearing—the extension of legislation dealing with American abundance—I would like to make the following points in the name of the executive committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

1. We would warmly commend legislation which expressed recognition of American abundance as a potential force for peace in the world, rather than a problem in mere disposal.

2. We are keenly aware of the food crises which threaten many areas of the world today. In India, for example, already hundreds of thousands are suffering from hunger and in the next decade millions may starve to death. In almost all cases, the food crises which not only endanger the lives of hundreds of thousands but which also endanger the peace and security of the world are long-term crises which necessarily require years for solution.

Therefore we, in the depth of our consciences, must strongly urge that the legislation enacted at this session of Congress make adequate and definite provision for long-term planning.

3. For people whose energies are depleted by prolonged hunger and insufficient protection from the elements (either in clothing or shelter), a protective food is of the essence for survival. An oil or fat is such a food—particularly as the winter approaches. Despite permissive legislation, the high protein oils and shortenings which meant so much in feeding programs for refugees and other groups are not currently available for voluntary agency distribution.

4. The reason for the absence of these drastically needed oils from the voluntary agency overseas distribution programs likewise illustrates the reasons for the absence of many other food products. Under existing legislation the Department of Agriculture feels—and perhaps quite justifiably—that it is directed first to dispose of CCC acquired foods through sale or barter, even if on market depressive terms, before offering them for donation purposes.

The agencies believe that the situation requires clarification and urge that if the Congress desires additional food commodities to be made available for distribution programs overseas, it should say so very explicitly in the forthcoming legislation.

Since supplies of U.S. foods were first sporadically made available to American voluntary agencies 9 years ago, resulting programs, based on annually reenacted congressional authority, have proved their enormous value in assisting the needy of the world.

But the problem of need still continues; the programs go on. We are besieged by crying human want on all fronts, wherever we are, in our many outposts overseas.

Meanwhile at home our warehouses continue overflowing; in the use of our abundance we are being tested before the nations of the world.